

**The aim of the study.** Investigate the basic principles of intersectional feminism as an ideology and strategy that proposes conflict resolution based on a comparison of the "oppression" and the "privileges" of groups coexisting in a single social and historical space. Our research is focused on understanding this approach, its constructive and negative aspects.

**Materials and techniques.** Phenomenological, socio-analytical, descriptive, method of structural – functional analysis.

**Results.** Intersectional Feminism believes that the key to achieving equality and resolving group conflicts is individualism combined with the idea of inclusivity. But if individualism requires rejection of the collective interests when they mean a violation of equal rights for all individuals, on the other hand, the principle of inclusiveness creates opportunities to protect the interests of groups as well as individuals.

Intersectionality is based on fair treatment of people, but with regard to their specific social experience and needs. It evaluates the validity of the behavior of the individual, regardless of its group affiliation. In our view, intersectional “glasses” of oppression and privilege often do not allow to objectively interpret conflicts of interest, and sometimes exclude equality which activists declare as their purpose.

**Conclusion.** The intersectional vision of society as a set of privileged and oppressed groups humanizes social relations, enriches the understanding of social reality, but devalues the value of general standards of social regulation.

## **THE GLOBAL WORLD: THE MOSAIC OR THE SYNTHESIS OF CULTURES**

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**Introduction.** Globalization (fr. Global - global, worldwide, lat. Globus - ball) –is a category that reflects the process of exchange of goods, services, capital, information, labor that goes beyond state borders. Today at the beginning of the XXI century. more than ever, the question of the future fate of mankind has arisen. Global problems require people to foresee the consequences of their activities.

**Aim.** To explore the historical and cultural aspects of global problems of civilization and their impact on the further development of mankind.

**Materials.** Sheiko V.M Culture. Civilization. Globalization: monograph / V.M Sheiko. - X .: Basis, 2001 - 520 p .

**Methods.** Comparative-historical, cultural, civilization analysis and systematization.

**Results and discussion.** There are a large number of cultures that each need to develop on their own, based on their own roots and traditions. But in a global society, there are conflicts between cultures that are far more dangerous than armed conflicts.

Responsible for the positive development of world cultures is the responsible use of information and communication systems to resolve conflicting issues of coexistence.

In modern conditions, most Western and domestic culturologists agree with the inability to consistently carry out the idea of a single culture that is reflected in the theories of polycentrism. The development of culture is an organic component of ethnic history. Therefore, the determination of the movement of culture must be sought in the development of the basis of ethnicity, its spiritual, material, political culture, in the spheres of public life.

The historical roots of globalization are in the process of internationalization, which, from the standpoint of individual countries, is developing in two directions - internally and externally. Developing internally means that the process is proceeding by expanding the use of foreign goods, capital, services,

technology, information in the domestic consumption area of the country. Developing externally is characterized by the predominance of countries' orientation to the world market and the global expansion of firms in trade, investment and other transactions.

The main trends of the process of modern globalization:

- Increasing the scope of globalization;
- Rapid acceleration of globalization processes;
- Strengthening and deepening the integration of the world economy and internationalization of the world order;
- The dominance of market forces in the economy;
- Aggression of Islamic extremism;
- From Global Education to Esoteric Globalism.

Types of globalization:

1. Cultural globalization means involving a large part of humanity in a single open system of socio-political, economic and cultural connections through the latest means of information and telecommunications. Cultural globalization is a new stage of integration processes in the world, its processes affect all spheres of society, from economy and politics to culture and art. Cultural globalization is intended to become one of the most important factors that will determine the conditions for the development of the spiritual life of the ethnos and nation in the 21st century.

2. Economic globalization means increasing interdependence of national economies around the world, driven by the rapid growth of movement across the borders of goods, services, technology and capital. While business globalization is centered around reducing the regulation of international trade and tariffs, taxes, and other barriers to global trade, economic globalization is a process of increasing economic integration between countries, leading to the formation of a global or global market.

3. Political globalization is a political, ideological and international legal formulation of a new international integrity, consisting of the countries of the Western world, the former countries of the socialist camp and the developing countries. Political globalization is determined by the processes of formation of international financial markets, the internationalization of business and capital, the emergence of global open information networks, the self-determination of new nations, the sharp increase in population mobility, the global nature of security threats, the global problems of modernity and more.

An important component of the internationalization process and one of the main sources of globalization is the phenomenon of transnationalization, within which a certain proportion of a country's production, consumption, exports, imports and profits depend on the decisions of international centers abroad. The main forces here are transnational concerns and corporations, which are both the result and the main actors of internationalization.

Reducing the role of the state means an increased need for international cooperation and the creation of supranational structures to support them and provide them with the necessary direction. But such cooperation runs counter to the prevailing ideas of an uncontrolled economy, on the one hand, and nationalism and fundamentalism, on the other.

**Conclusions.** The process of globalization is developing in a highly polarized world system in terms of economic power and capabilities. This provision is a potential source of risks, problems and conflicts. Therefore, it is important for the positive development of world cultures to use responsible information and communication systems to resolve conflicting issues of coexistence.